

REMARKS

This amendment is responsive to an Office Action dated September 20, 2005. Before this amendment, claims 4-15 and 20-29 were pending in the present application. In this response, claims 4, 13, and 29 have been cancelled, 5-12, 14, 15, 20, 23, 24, and 26-28 have been amended and new claims 30-33 have been added. After this amendment, claims 5-12, 14-28, and 30-33 are pending.

A. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph

Claims 4, 14, 15, 20 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Applicant has amended the claims and respectfully submits that the claims meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C 112.

B. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 4-15 and 20-29 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Figure 1 of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art, in view of Miyake (US 5,732,334). Hopkins (US Publication Number US20010010499A1). Applicant respectfully submits that claims 5-12, 14-28 and 30-33 are allowable over the art cited.

Claim 30 recites "adding the error correction value to a second bias control value stored in memory corresponding to a second selected transmitter output level to generate a compensated bias control value". The error correction value is a value that is a difference in transmit bias control values required to adjust the transmitter output from a stored transmit bias value to a corrected bias value for a first transmitter output level. The error correction value is stored and then applied to a second bias control value. Applicant respectfully submits that the neither applicant's Figure 1, Miyake, nor a combination of the two, teach or suggest these steps. Applicant's Figure 1 illustrates a conventional transmitter with an AGC loop and does not show applying an error correction value stored in memory. Miyake generates a control signal to correct for an error in power by adding correction data to the initial reference data for a particular

power level. The correction data is not determined for one power level and applied when another transmitter power level is selected. (See Column 8, line 14). Miyake computes the correction data by multiplying the error data (the difference in power) by coefficient data associated with the selected power level (column 10, lines 5-16). Any correction data applied to generate a control signals is not determined by measuring power at another power level. Applicant respectfully submits that the art of record, neither individually, nor in combination teaches or suggests every element of claim 30 and that claim 30 is allowable.

Regarding claims 31, 32 and 5-12, these claims depend from claim 30 which applicant submits is allowable. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that these claims are at least allowable as depending from an allowable base claim.

Claim 14 as amended recites “determining an error value in a first transmit bias control value associated with the first transmitter output level; saving the error value; selecting a second transmit bias control value corresponding to a second transmitter output level; and, adding the error value to the second transmit bias control value to create a compensated transmit bias control value”. Applicant respectfully submits that the neither applicant’s Figure 1, Miyake, nor a combination of the two, teach or suggest these steps. As explained above, Figure 1 illustrates a conventional AGC loop and does not show applying a stored error correction value and Miyake computes the correction data by multiplying the error data (the difference in power) by coefficient data associated with the selected power level (column 10, lines 5-16). Miyake does not teach or suggest to determine an error value of a first transmit bias control value for a first transmitter output level and apply that error value to a second transmit bias control value. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that the art of record, neither individually, nor in combination teaches or suggests every element of claim 14 and that claim 14 is allowable.

Claim 15 as amended recites “adding the error value to another transmit bias control value corresponding to another selected transmitter output level”. As explained above the art of record does not teach or suggest applying an error value calculated for

one transmit bias control value to another transmit bias control value corresponding to another transmitter output level. Applicant respectfully submits that the neither applicant's Figure 1, Miyake, nor a combination of the two, teach or suggest every element of claim 15 and that claim 15 is allowable.

Claim 20 as amended recites a system with "a compensator configured to accept the adjusted transmit bias control value; and the initial transmit bias control value and to supply a compensated transmit bias control value based on a difference between the adjusted bias control value and the initial transmit bias control value". Applicant respectfully submits that the art of record does not teach or suggest a compensator that supplies a compensated transit bias control value based on a difference between the adjusted bias control value and the initial transmit bias control value calculated for another power level. Applicant respectfully submits that the neither applicant's Figure 1, Miyake, nor a combination of the two, teach or suggest every element of claim 20 and that claim 20 is allowable.

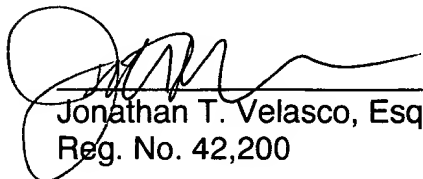
Regarding claims 21-28, these claims depend from claim 20 which applicant submits is allowable. Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that these claims are at least allowable as depending from an allowable base claim.

C. Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, a Notice of Allowance directed to claims 5-12, 14-28, and 30-33 remaining in the present application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted:

Dated: Dec 20, 2005



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